

The battle for Dale Farm

Their families have in this corner of essex for five accase. Now they are being forced out. So why is no one fighting for their rights?





he entrance to Dale Farm looks more like a fortress than a settlement these days. The largest traveller site in Europe, which sits on the outskirts of Basildon, is preparing for its biggest stand-off yet. The makeshift village of 96 families, around since the

1960s, faces the imminent threat of being destroyed. Using scaffolding, piled-up tyres and razor-wire, its occupants have drawn up the battle lines at its entrance. "WE WON'T GO" reads the banner set against the grey Essex sky.

The battle for this land is set to begin next month, and will be watched closely by the 300,000 or so traditional travellers estimated to be living in the UK today: it comes at a time when travellers and Romany gypsies say they are feeling more marginalised than ever by public attitudes and Government policy.

Travellers are used to persecution in Britain: in the 16th century, laws were passed in England condemning gypsies to death if they did not give up their wanderings, and land legislation until the late 18th century ensured that they were hounded off sites.

Now travellers believe the tide is turning against them once more. Since coming into power the Coalition has reversed a series of measures which sought to combat prejudice and facilitate the settlement of travellers on authorised sites. Gypsy History Month, which was



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ing cut in the first Coalition budget; the Gypsy and Trav- get rid of us, Caroline Spelman hasn't got a chance." eller Sites Grant, which provided £96m to local authorities

This month the Government announced it would be any sites. People don't want gypsies around." using the new Localism Bill to bring in legislation that will make it harder for residents to continue living at longstanding traveller sites. Environment secretary Caroline as exotic outsiders is as strong as ever - Channel Four's Spelman said the Localism Bill will "bring about fairness tactfully named series My Big Fat Gypsy Wedding is curbetween the settled and travelling communities" by mak-rently a ratings hit. But photographer Josh Cole is trying to ing provision for authorised sites. But travellers are scep- do something different. For the past five years he has been tical of the development, which means they are unable to working on a series of photographs called "Gypsies Not

us out of existence. This takes us right back," says Jake are not so different from any other Britons. Bowers, a Romany journalist and editor of Travellers' Times white people. Now they're the local people, they will not into trouble or into a fight." allow people from other cultures to come in. We're slipping back to the time of the Enclosures Act of the 1700s, when of those waiting to see if they will lose their homes for

 $introduced \ by the \ Labour \ Government in 2007, had \ its fund- gyspies \ were \ marginalised. \ But \ if the \ Enclosures \ Act \ didn't$

"The Government telling local communities they can to build new sites for settlements has also been ended, along make the planning decisions they want would be terrible with the Regional Spatial Strategy, which impelled local news for gypsies," adds Dr Robert Home, an expert in UK authorities to assess the settlement needs of local traveller traveller and gypsy communities from Anglia Ruskin communities and provide the requisite number of pitches. University, "because local residents are likely to object to

obtain planning permission after they have set up camp. Tramps or Thieves", aimed at showing the everyday lives "For the past 500 years the state has tried to legislate of travellers and illustrating that in many ways their lives

"I was intrigued because when I was a kid growing up magazine. "It's a bigots' charter. If you give local people deci- in Lewes near Brighton, there were a lot of gypsies staysions over who lives in their area, the monoculture already ing near us and there was this aura about them of hard $there \ will not allow there \ to be a \ multiculture. The \ English \qquad menyou \ don't \ muck \ around \ with, "says \ Cole. "There \ was \ the \ monotonia \ multiculture \ with \ monotonia \ monot$ $country side \ has \ become \ a \ monoculture \ of \ rich, middle-class \\ always \ this \ feeling \ that \ if you \ did \ go \ to \ the \ sites, you' \ dget$

Cole has come to Dale Farm to make a record of the lives

'For the past 500 years the state has tried to legislate us out of existence. This new Bill takes us right back. It's a bigots' charter'

on the Dale Farm site. Opposite page, Margaret Flynn and her son Dan

PHOTO STORY
The battle for Dale Farm







'All the camps that we used to go to have been razed to the ground, so where would we go? All my family is here' ever. One of the families he has worked with is the McCarthys. Mary-Ann McCarthy has lived on Dale Farm in a chalet for the past nine years and is happy to remain in the one place for the first time in her life. The 69-year-old explains: "All the camps that we used to go to have been razed to the ground now, so where would we go? All my family is here: my seven children, 20 grand children and four great-grandchildren. This is the first time in my life that I we been settled. Before this, I travelled my whole life in a horse-drawn cart, but I can't go back on the road now. if d'be too hard. For the buildozers to come and just kick us out, I can't imagine it. They should have a heart."

The row with the council affects around half of those living on the site, who do not have planning permission to do so. Gypsies and travellers have lived in one section of Dale Farm legally since the 1960s but since then more and more people have joined them on neighbouring land and the community most stands at a roughly one people.

community now stands at around 1,000 people.

After a legal battle that went all the way to the Law Lords last year, and failed, the residents have exhausted their legal means of resistance. That does not mean they won't try other methods to keep the homes that some have lived in, albeit illegally, for decades. Basildon Council is required to give 28 days' notice for an eviction. As soon as notice is served, which is expected any day, the residents will be doing everything they can to prepare for a fight. Violence



is anticipated, and it has been estimated that it could cost £13m to evict families from the site.

Mary-Ann's 24-year-old granddaughter, Maggie McCarthy, has a four-month-old baby, Jasmine. She is worried that-tike her-Jasmine will be unable to get a proper education if they are moved off the site. At the moment, many children are taught at the local primary school, but without an address and a permanent home it will be tough to get her through school. "I never had an education and I want her to get on. I want to stay here for her sake as much as anything."

Maggie's 20-year-old brother, Jim McCarthy, says: "If they come with bulldozers, we'll have to fight. We can't give up on our homes." His older brother John agrees, adding half-jokingly: "I'll do anything to keep this place: petrol bombs, hand-grenades, whatever I can get my hands on."

Agroup of primary-school-age boys gathered at the razorwired entrance take it in turns to skid around on a bike, nipped at the ankles by a pack of small dogs. They are no less vociferous in their opposition to the impending bulldozers than their ielders. As one nine-year-old says, "We'd put up a fight. If anyone came here with bulldozers we'd sink a fucking bat in their head."

But James O'Leary, who has been coming and going from the site "since it was first here", is not holding out much hope that anyone will help them stay. "No one will care we're losing our homes because people think we're scum." •

SETTLED AT LAST
Opposite page, from botto
left, Mary-Ann McCarthy
who has lived at Dale Farr
for nine years with family
including grandson John
and great-granddaughter
Jasmine, Above, the travel
community makes clear is.